Vibrotactile Stimulator

Optimization of Skin Response to Vibration

Team

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Overview

- Problem Statement
- Background
- Motivation
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- Design Options
- Design Matrix
- Final Design
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Problem Statement

- + A device must be developed to improve the workers' response time by stimulating their sense of touch through vibrations in their hands.
- + The device must be **MR-compatible** in order to analyze brain activity during the stimulus to the hand.

Problem Statement

+ The overall goal

To prove that a continuous stimulus on the hand can improve the range of sensory frequency perception.

Background

+ Falls from ladder or scaffold at workplaces
#1 cause of disabling injuries

- #2 cause of fatalities[1][2]
- + Compensation:

\$6.2 billion annually[1][2]



Background

- + Skin sensation of hand is the first sensory cue for detecting the fall [3]
- + Stochastic resonance [4]
 - Enhance sub-threshold signal by adding adequate noise
 - Effect already shown in vibration stimulation
 on feet

Motivation

- + Falling can be stopped by detecting the fall initiation
- + Current device is bulky
- Not MR-compatible for monitoring brain activity



Design Specifications

- + MR-compatibility
- + Smaller tactor
- 1 mm thickness, 1 cm diameter
- + Adjustable frequency (30 Hz to 300 Hz)

Design Options

- 1) Solenoid
- 2) Piezoelectric Device
- 3) Pneumatic Device

Design Option 1: Solenoid

 Inducing a magnetic field in a coil of wire is used to move a magnetic core.

+ Springs or AC can be used to reverse direction



Design Option 1: Solenoid

Advantages

- Vibration frequency easily adjustableSignal generator
- + Relatively inexpensive

Disadvantages

- + Require MR shielding for MR-compatibility
- + Difficult to build at small size

Design Option 2: Piezoelectric Device

+ Applied charge excites the particles of a piezoelectric material, resulting in a force or vibration



Design Option 2: Piezoelectric Device

Advantages

- + Vibration frequency easily adjustable
 - Proportional to the charge applied
- + Relatively inexpensive

Disadvantages

- Wiring of the system may affect (and be affected by) magnetic field of the MRI
- + Low frequency = Larger size (area)

Design Option 3: Pneumatic Device

+ Using the change in pressure of air to produce motions, or vibration



Design Option 3: Pneumatic Device

Advantages

- + MR-compatibility
- Adjustability
 Solenoid valves, Control Unit

Disadvantages

- + Low vibration frequency (<100Hz)
- + Higher cost

Design Matrix

	Solenoid	Piezoelectric Device	Pneumatic Device
MR Compatibility (25)	0	20	24
Frequency (20)	15	15	10
Tactor Size (15)	8	12	10
Driver Size (10)	7	8	5
Adjustability (15)	10	11	9
Longevity (10)	6	8	7
Cost (5)	3	3	2
Total (100)	49	77	67





Future Work

Fabrication

Circuits construction Tactor networking Tactor attachment System enclosure

MR compatibility 30~300Hz verification Subthreshold optimization

Testing

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Images

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